



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—December 30, 1910.
GIVE THIS INFORMATION PUBLICITY.
C. W. POST, FAKER.
WHAT DRUG CLERKS SHOULD HAVE.
UNLAWFUL LAW.
IN FAVOR OF FREE TEXT BOOKS.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Eagleson Co.

Pacific Shirt Co.
and Wilson Co.
Reliable Shirts and Men's
Furnishing Goods

Large Stock, Popular Prices

726 Market Street
1158 Market Street, Near Jones
Also Los Angeles and Sacramento

Hale's
GOOD GOODS

A Savings Bank With a Dollar In It



Would be an excellent New Year's gift to your boy or girl. Or even the bank alone—something to start and encourage the habit of saving, and New Year's time is a good time to begin.

The bank is strong and lasting—made of oxidized steel.

A Regular \$1.00 Bank
Sold at Hale's for
Only 35c.

What's more—the key is kept at this store, so there's not the continual temptation to open the bank and spend the money. But we'll open it for you at any time. Do what you like with the money.



LET US ALL WORK
FOR THE
LABEL AND
HOME INDUSTRY



GET YOUR CONGRESSMAN
TO VOTE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO-1915

The "Big Four"

OF CALIFORNIA
ALL "BOOSTERS"

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY of printing Invitations, Announcements, Tickets, Fancy Programs and advertising matter for Receptions, Balls, Parties, Masquerades and other occasions and satisfaction is guaranteed — **Original Ideas.**

LAPEL BUTTONS, BADGES, BANNERS

Walter N. **BRUNT** Company

880 MISSION STREET

Phones } Kearny 1966
 } Home J 1966

Below 5th
Near U. S. Mint and Emporium

Union
Label
Goods

This store is headquarters for Men's furnishing goods bearing the UNION LABEL.

Shirts with the UNION LABEL.

Collars with the UNION LABEL.

Neckties with the UNION LABEL.

Suspenders with the UNION LABEL.



Johnston's
MENS FURNISHING GOODS
916 MARKET ST.
DIRECTLY OPPOSITE 5TH

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. IX.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1910.

No. 46

C. W. POST, FAKER.

Reproduced from "Collier's" of Dec. 24, 1910.

The libel suit of Robert J. Collier against the Postum Company, Ltd., of Battle Creek, Michigan, resulted, after a long and thorough trial, in a verdict for "Collier's" and an award of damages in the unprecedented sum of \$50,000. The offense was the publication, in forty-four newspapers and periodicals of New York State, of an advertisement charging us with soliciting advertising by methods akin to blackmail. This important victory over the forces of fraud, this exceptional award—the heaviest ever given for libel in New York and probably in the United States—will be news to many. For notwithstanding the importance of the case, the newspapers were generally silent or very taciturn. The Postum Company spends about a million dollars a year in advertising. Moreover, on the day after the trial closed, C. W. Post, head faker of the company, began a series of advertisements which garbled the testimony of "Collier's" medical experts to make it appear that they had indorsed the virtues of Grape-Nuts, and said nothing about the outcome of the trial—nay, gave the impression that Post had won.

Libel suits always wander from the strict cause at issue, involving the past reputations of both parties. This one exposed the career of C. W. Post, and it showed the real character of his widely-advertised products. But before we go into that, it will be necessary, in order to correct the impression produced by the latest Post advertisements, to review the vital facts of the case.

In 1905 "Collier's" began the publication of Samuel Hopkins Adams's articles, "The Great American Fraud," that startling expose of patent medicines, quackery, and quack methods of advertising which bore fruit in the Pure Food and Drugs Act of 1906. "Collier's," like every other periodical in the United States, had published in its early years advertising open to criticism on modern standards. When the Adams data began to come in, we saw the light. We announced a new business policy—exclusion of all misleading and unfair advertising. That was merely the new policy which nearly all the magazines have now adopted, and to which all reputable newspapers must come in the end.

On November 4, 1905, the announcement of this policy was printed in "Collier's" in the following words:

"Collier's" will accept no advertisements of beer, whisky, or alcoholic liquors; no advertisements of patent medicines; no medical advertisements or advertisements making claims to medicinal effect; no investment advertising promising extraordinary returns, such as stocks in mining, oil, and rubber companies. The editor reserves the right to exclude any advertisement which he considers extravagant in claim, or offensive to good taste." By a freak of the demon who torments printing offices, the announcement appeared next to a testimonial advertisement for Postum. This was very mild and harmless compared with matter which Post has printed since, but it did "lay claim to medicinal effect." A correspondent called our attention to this inconsistency.

Post's Advertising Refused.

Forthwith, that advertising was ruled out of "Collier's." Conde Nast, then advertising manager, wrote to the Grandin Company of Battle Creek, the advertising agency which had placed this copy, advising them of the fact. The Grandin Company was really only an annex to the Postum Cereal Company, formed to secure the agent's commission on all of their advertising. But at this time it was posing as an independent agency. In its advertisements it announced that "among other clients" it had the Postum Cereal Company. Mr. Nast made his refusal tactful. Such matter did not harmonize with "Collier's" editorial policy regarding patent medicines. If the Postum Company would re-

The "Labor Clarion" represents the trade union in its varied activities, according to the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor. Municipal ownership, the initiative, referendum and recall, as well as other progressive movements, are advocated.

Give This Information Publicity

In adjoining columns and running along for several pages is the article that appeared in the last issue of "Collier's" under the heading "C. W. Post, Faker." It should be read carefully, for it goes into detail. The daily papers, as a rule, have a longing eye on the advertising pages. Mr. Post is a good advertiser. Hence the libel case that has just ended in the State of New York failed to receive that publicity that should have been its portion.

Mr. Post is undoubtedly a gentleman with some good qualities. It is said that no man is without these points. Just what the qualities are that make Mr. Post favorably known among his associates cannot be told at this distance from his abiding place. All we can judge a man by, under the circumstances, are his actions and published statements. We are more concerned in the latter.

For years C. W. Post has viciously attacked the trade-union movement. Nothing was too vile for him to say of those who are banded together in labor organizations. He could see no good in the system, and the men and women who are proud of their allegiance were published before the world as all that could be counted unworthy. Many and many a libel suit could have been brought against the Battle Creek millionaire, for his utterances often exceeded all that is supposed to come within the bounds of propriety. As they are both patient and law-abiding, trade unionists treated the Post effusions with that scorn which was rightly their portion, believing that "all things come to him who waits."

After waiting, "Collier's," the militant and able weekly of New York City, has shown C. W. Post that even his grip on millions and the business favor of leading daily publications avail him nothing when the truth penetrates.

Read the story. Note how Post squirms. Realize more than you ever knew before just what Grape-Nuts and his other concoctions are really composed of, and to what extent a man will go to sell goods and make money.

There isn't a paper—labor or otherwise—that should neglect the opportunity to print the article from "Collier's." The American public is entitled to know just what manner of man this Post is. "Collier's" shows that he has long had two sides—one that he never published about himself (which now has been done to perfection), and the other the one that Post gave us through the medium of paid advertisements assailing several millions of citizens, all of whom are incomparably better than Mr. Post ever could be. C. W. has met more than his match. If he is a wise man, he will retire into that oblivion from which he never should have emerged. Read and digest.

place this testimonial matter by its regular display advertising (which made at that time no medicinal claims), "Collier's" would be glad to accept it. Post, in an indignant letter, refused to make the change. "I do not state that your present advertising makes claims of medicinal ingredients," responded Mr. Nast, "but what conflicts with our advertising policy is that the advertising makes claims of medical effects." Thereupon, "Collier's" and the Postum Company broke off all business relations.

Note carefully the next stage in the proceedings. It constitutes the only shred of an answer which the Postum Company could offer in the subsequent libel proceedings. From time to time, "Collier's," like most other publications, sends circulars to the great advertisers and the great advertising agencies. On the mailing list of five thousand names "Collier's" retained the Grandin Agency, though it struck off Postum. For the Grandin Company was still posing as a general agency, and announcing by implication that it had other clients than the Postum Company. In the next year or so, the Grandin Agency received from "Collier's" two circulars, calling attention to special numbers of "Collier's."

After the publication of his articles on medical frauds, Samuel Hopkins Adams wrote for "Collier's" a series of editorials on the same subject. The Postum Company, in the meantime, had grown bolder and bolder in its published insinuations that Postum, a coffee substitute, had medicinal virtues and it had begun to state that a diet of Grape-Nuts would ward off impending attacks of appendicitis. Adams noticed this; in the issue of July 27, 1907, "Collier's" published one of his editorials, written without consultation with any employee of "Collier's"—written solely on his own judgment and initiative—which contained this passage:

"Take certain recent exploitations of 'Grape-Nuts' and its fellow article 'Postum,' put out by the same concern. One widely-circulated paragraph labors to produce the impression that 'Grape-Nuts' will obviate the necessity of an operation in appendicitis. This is lying, and, potentially, deadly lying. Similarly, 'Postum' continually makes reference to the indorsements of 'a distinguished physician' or 'a prominent health official,' persons as mythical, doubtless, as they are mysterious." True, all of it, and rather mild, considering the facts.

C. W. Post, founder, dictator, and advertising expert of the Postum Company, was in Europe at the time. It was five weeks before he replied. Then appeared an advertisement signed by the company. It was headed: "The 'Yell-Oh' Man and One of His Ways." There is not room to publish all his abuse. We merely cull from it the phrases "mendacious falsehoods," "poor clown," "venom behind it." The damaging thing was the charge that "Collier's" had attacked him because he refused to advertise—in short, that we had attempted blackmail. "When a journal wilfully prostitutes its columns," he wrote, "to try and harm a reputable manufacturer in an effort to force him to advertise, it is time the public knew the facts. The owner or editor of 'Collier's Weekly' cannot force money from us by such methods." Incidentally, he repeated the dangerous statement which justified the Adams editorial:

"It is a practical certainty that when a man has approaching symptoms of appendicitis, the attack can be avoided by discontinuing all food except Grape-Nuts and by properly washing out the intestines."

He published this advertisement as widely as the American press circulates. In New York State alone it appeared in forty-four city and small city newspapers. Robert J. Collier immediately sued him in the sum of \$250,000 for libel. Post responded by publishing another advertisement, entitled "'Boo-Hoo'—Shouts a Spanked Baby." This reiterated his charge that the attitude of "Collier's" constituted a "systematic, mercenary hounding." "That great jury, the public," said Post, "will hardly blame us for

not waiting until we get a petit jury in a courtroom before denouncing this prodigal detractor." For that advertisement, also, Robert J. Collier has since entered suit.

An Unprecedented Verdict.

The trial of the original case, founded on the charge of blackmail in the "Yell-Oh Man" advertisement, began in November. It lasted ten days; and the jury, after deliberating an hour and a half, found for the plaintiff and awarded damages in the sum of \$50,000.

Above is our case. The Postum case had only one real support, and that so flimsy as to prove Post's desperation. The circulars sent by "Collier's" since 1907 to the Grandin Agency, and signed in rubber stamp with the name of the advertising manager, were interpreted by Mr. Post's counsel as attempts to make the Postum Company advertise, and the request for display matter instead of testimonial reading notices in Mr. Nast's polite letter of cancellation, as a veiled insinuation that "Collier's" expected the Postum Company to increase its advertising, since display generally takes up more space, and is therefore more costly than reading notices.

This is a bare view of the bare issue. But the case went further. The attorney for "Collier's" stated in opening that he would rest not only on the claim of libel, but on the truth of Mr. Adams's statement. So, from the testimony taken at the trial, very slightly supplemented by other facts which will help make it intelligible, we are able to tell the reader of "Collier's" what Postum and Grape-Nuts are, by what means they are advertised, what is the real source and motive of their elaborate testimonials, a sample of which the reader can doubtless find by referring to this morning's newspapers, and, finally, who and what is C. W. Post.

Mr. Post first: for he is probably more interesting than his wares. Post, it appears, came to public notice as a mental healer near the city of Battle Creek, Michigan. He has testified in another trial that he was cured of "chronic ills" by a mental-science healer named Mrs. Agnes Chester—just as he was later cured of appendicitis by his own Grape-Nuts. In spite of his prosperity, he has been a heavily afflicted man, it appears. And in 1893 he was running at Battle Creek, a sanitarium or boarding-house, called La Vita Inn, for persons under mental treatment. His particular brand of mental healing was known as Scientia Vitae. To spread the sect and fill the inn he published in 1893 his first book, a treatise on Mental Healing, entitled "I Am Well." Really, this book was only a more intelligible copy of ideas presented in other more popular and better-known works on healing by the mind. There are the same pretentious claims to divine guidance—"it produces a feeling of great quiet and comfort within, to be the pen by which Our Father conveys to you his great truths which will make you free from pain and disease," says Post in beginning—the same generalities concerning the perfect man and the denial of pain, the same stories of marvelous cures. Concerning these tales, let us return to the late trial. By "Collier's" counsel, and by one of the jurors, Post, a squirming witness, was pinned down to the successive admissions that he had charge of mental healing at La Vita Inn, that he practiced it himself, that he told, in his book, how he had "healed" a case of erysipelas by Scientia Vitae. Later, warming up, Mr. Post spoke quite readily of that cure, testifying as follows:

"A—That case of erysipelas was a man who came to me . . . one morning when I was out in the carriage house of my stable doing a little work, sorting some pears, in fact, and I remember the case very well, indeed, because when I turned to look at the individual, there was a face swollen half beyond its ordinary size, with evidence of erysipelas. . . . He was in great pain, as he stated, and said that he had been treated by some physicians downtown, and had heard that there was some remedy out at the inn, so-called. . . . I am unable to say any more exactly, or to analyze exactly what it is that conveys or carries the healing impulse; it is sufficient to say that when the man told me his trouble I told him to go into the house, and that I would be in there shortly. . . . I went toward the house and at the back corner found the man standing. I said: 'Didn't I tell you to go around to the front and go into the house?' He said: 'Yes, but I have no reason to go in there.' I said: 'Why?' He said: 'Because my pain has left me, I have none.' I said: 'Do you mean to say that you have no pain, no trouble?' He said: 'None at all.' . . . I said: 'Go downtown and don't dig it up again, and in the

course of two or three days Nature will set up a change in your face in a natural sort of way. If your pain is gone, don't bring it up again.'

One morning he appeared about breakfast-time with his mother in a carriage . . . and he brought her up to see if she could be relieved. . . . As one learns from the review of this case in "I Am Well," the mother had a very painful ulcerated tooth. Post looked at her and told her she was well. Guess what happened? The pain and swelling went away.

"I Am Well" contains accounts of about a dozen cures, all performed by Post through Scientia Vitae. The complaints included dyspepsia (of twenty-five years' standing), insomnia (cured in five minutes), nervous trouble complicated by taste for tobacco and whisky (for which the patient lost all desire), a complex disease involving the stomach, liver, bowels, spinal cord, and the right ankle and heel (the patient was "one of the living skeletons"), inflammation of the neck of the bladder, and a complaint only vaguely described—"a person lifted from a death-bed through Scientia Vitae, and who became round, fat, and rosy quickly."

The Stomach and the Soul.

But the passages in "I Am Well" which relate to the subject in hand are those touching on diet. No special kind of food, it appears, will make you well. What is necessary is to put yourself in tune with the infinite—"Read carefully, thoughtfully, not more than twenty pages daily. Afterward seek an easy position where you will not be disturbed, relax every muscle, close your eyes, and go into silence where mind is fastened to the breathing of spirit and where God talks, and the thoughts from the Divine Universal mind comes as winged angels and endows you with their healing power. If you will go into the silence humbly and trusting, you will come out enriched, and greatly strengthened in body, by contact, even for a short time, with the Father of all life and all power. You will feel refreshed in every way, and food taken will digest readily. The stomach works smoothly when under influence of the higher power." Again: "Let it be known, once and for all, that all causes of disease in man, whether of so-called stomach trouble, bowel trouble, consumption, cancer, heart disease, rheumatism, or what not, are the result of mental conditions of inharmonious. The dead material of which the body is made can originate and produce nothing." This in 1893. By the end of the century, Post had changed his doctrine, as many great teachers do. He was then manufacturing Postum and Grape-Nuts; and, as the advertisement in your daily newspaper will show you, every package contains a pamphlet entitled: "The Road to Wellville." This includes a great many sentences, and a great many ideas, lifted bodily from his earlier work, "I Am Well"; but with an important addition. Divine Harmony alone will not make you well, according to "The Road to Wellville." It must be Divine Harmony plus a diet of Postum and Grape-Nuts. Listen to one passage. The author has been describing positive and negative currents of thought, showing how hate, anger, and the like disturb the body, and how thoughts of health, happiness, peace, harmony, beauty, restore it. But: "You cannot get well by exercise alone, or by thinking positive thoughts alone. You absolutely must give up the food and drink that disagree with you. . . . Postum Food Coffee and Grape-Nuts will prove their solid worth and inestimable value in rebuilding the body, if steadily used, and the improvement can generally be noticed in a week's time."

Post Enlarges His "Mission."

That is ahead of the story, however. What started Post in the cereal food business is uncertain. He says himself that he needed a food to ward off attacks of appendicitis, and that his experiments led him to the Grape-Nuts "formula," and, further, that he worked out Postum as a coffee substitute at La Vita Inn. More likely, he proceeded on the lines of the advertising agent who telegraphed once to a wholesale drug firm in St. Louis: "What is your bottom price for a million dozen sweet cathartic pills? I have a name." At any rate, he began the manufacture of Postum, a plain coffee substitute, only a dilute copy of the roasted-wheat-and-molasses substitute coffee which our grandmothers made for our grandfathers, and Grape-Nuts, just a plain breakfast food. The era of heavily-advertised breakfast foods was just dawning. Post, who used the newspapers liberally from the first, was the one important producer of these commodities who lied persistently in his advertising. At first he claimed almost impossible powers of nutrition



\$5 DOWN

Five dollars is the down payment we ask on any Richmond Range up to \$50.00 in value.

We do not ask you to increase this down payment to "cover the cost of waterback," or "connecting," or on any other pretext.

When the range is in place and working right

Then Pay \$1.00 Each Week

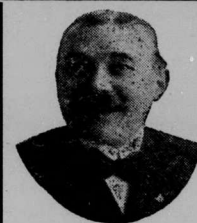
Sterling
FURNITURE COMPANY
1049 Market Street
OPPOSITE McALLISTER.

THE HOME OF THE UNION STAMP

FRANK BROS.

THE BIG CLOTHIERS
For MEN and BOYS

1015 MARKET STREET near SIXTH



Sorensen Co.

Reliable Jewelers
and Opticians

Eyes Examined FREE by Expert Optician.

Largest and finest assortment in Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Cut Glass, Opera Glasses, Umbrellas and Silver Novelties.

James A. Sorensen 715 Market St., next Call Bldg.
Pres. and Treas. 2593 Mission St., near 22d.
14K, 18K, 22K All watch repairing warranted for 2 years.
WEDDING RINGS

CAN'T BUST 'EM

OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

for Grape-Nuts. "The system will absorb a greater amount of nourishment from one pound of Grape-Nuts than from ten pounds of Meat, Wheat, Oats, or Bread," he used to say on his packages. The Pure Food Law of 1906 made that method of labeling illegal. It did not, unfortunately, prevent such claims in advertising. And more and more Post exploited the "remedial" virtues of both Postum and Grape-Nuts. The latter was "the food for brain and nerves," the "stuff brain is made of," "predigested," "almost wholly composed of pure grape sugar," "predigested food." Finally, he advertised that a diet of "predigested Grape-Nuts alone" would ward off appendicitis. As for Postum, from a plain coffee substitute it became a food drink; and from praising it negatively by exploiting the real or alleged dangers of the "coffee habit," Post came to praise it positively as a "builder" which "nourishes and strengthens without depressing." And his business flourished until he covered the old site of La Vita Inn with a dozen factories, and until he reckoned his net profits at a million a year.

He began his testimonial advertising early; this was a paying line, it would seem, for he used it more and more. If you wish a sample, refer again to your newspaper. It must be there. These testimonials are anonymous. Sometimes a mother of many children is stricken with heart failure or palpitation. After trying all remedies, she gives up coffee and uses Postum. It always works a cure—when well boiled. Sometimes it is a wise physician who has recommended it. Sometimes the physician himself writes in praise of Postum. As for Grape-Nuts, there are "indorsements" without number of its effects in cases of impending appendicitis and chronic indigestion. These testimonials are never signed, but they always conclude: "Name given by Postum Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich. There's a Reason." And, finally, the Post advertising proclaimed the indorsement of "prominent physicians" and "health officers." Let us mention here that no physician of standing would give public indorsement to a patent food any more than he would perform a criminal operation or refuse aid to a sick pauper. It is against the ethics of the most highly honorable of all professions.

Post got those testimonials by advertising for them. In New York he used for that purpose the "New York Magazine of Mysteries," whose editor is now in the Federal penitentiary for fraudulent use of the mails. For example, Post announced in that magazine in 1907: "More boxes of Gold and Many Greenbacks—325 boxes of gold and greenbacks will be sent to persons who write the most interesting and truthful letters on the following topics: 1. How have you been affected by coffee drinking and by changing from coffee to Postum? 2. Give name and account of one or more coffee drinkers who have been hurt by it and who have been induced to quit and use Postum, etc., etc."

For each of the five best answers the Postum Company offered a prize of a \$10 gold piece in a box, to the next twenty \$5 each, to the next one hundred \$2, and to the next two hundred \$1. He varied that copy with another headed "Y I O—Grape-Nuts." Prizes were offered to the persons forming the greatest number of words from the above combination of letters. One read far into the conditions before he learned that each answer must be accompanied by a testimonial to Grape-Nuts.

Post admitted on the stand that he got "10,000, 20,000, 100,000" testimonial letters a year by this method. And by his own admissions these letters were "rewritten" before publication. Post, in fact, declared under oath that not one of them had ever been printed just as it was written by the author. Further, the Postum Company never made any attempt to investigate the truth of the testimonials. Still further, the company sent stamps to the authors of popular letters, that they might answer inquiries. The originals of these testimonials never reached the jury. Mr. Collier's attorneys demanded them during a preliminary examination held at Battle Creek. "They are in the hands of our New York attorney," said Post; "I promise to produce them at the trial." When, at the trial, James W. Osborne, of counsel for Mr. Collier, demanded them, Mr. Philbin, representing Post, said: "I have never seen them. Why didn't you serve the customary five days' notice?" Probably the world is poorer in laughter for the suppression of these valuable human documents.

In the crucible of law, the testimonials from "prominent physicians" and "health officers" melted down to one item—the indorsement of

Dr. B. F. Underwood. Mr. Post, it is true, had promised to put a health officer on the stand; but the man telegraphed at the last moment that he could not come. Dr. Underwood, however, was there. He was the only author of a Postum Cereal Company's testimonial who appeared in court, and "Collier's" produced him. And this is his story—the essential facts from his testimony, the rest from private conversation.

Post's "Prominent Physician."

He is no longer a physician. He is a printer. Once, however, he practiced in small Pennsylvania and New Jersey towns as a homeopathist. He held the belief that coffee is a common cause of common ills. Knowing of the Post anti-coffee campaign, he tried to patch out his income by writing him an anti-coffee article. Post looked over the article and amended it by adding two sentences which mentioned Postum. He sent it back to Underwood, saying in effect: "If you get this published, including the name of Postum, in some medical journal, I will pay you for it." Underwood had it printed in the "American Physician," lately born and now dead. And Post made good. He sent Underwood \$10. That article, whose form and wording gave Postum a kind of medical seal and approval, Post published over the country in half-page advertisements. This was the "indorsements of prominent physicians" of which we hear so much in Postum advertising.

Now, just what is Postum, and what is Grape-Nuts?

Our grandmothers and our mothers used to make for members of their families suffering from too much coffee a homely substitute. They poured molasses over wheat grains, dried and ground the mixture, and got the liquid by the usual process of boiling. Postum would be just that but for the bran mixture. To those who have never fed the cattle on the farm, be it explained that bran is the shell of wheat. It contains nutritive elements, as sawdust does, but, as with sawdust, they are not in such form that the human stomach can assimilate them. Cattle, with their four stomachs, can get nourishment from bran. We cannot.

And Postum is made from roasted and ground bran, wheat, and molasses—mostly bran. The exact proportion of bran cannot be wormed out of the reluctant Post employees, even on the witness stand. It is certainly more than 50 per cent; it may be much more. Eight million pounds of bran are delivered every year to the Postum works in Battle Creek. As a harmless, non-toxic substitute for coffee, it is all right if you like it. As a "food drink" it has no more value than the coffee which it supplants, and little

San Francisco The Exposition City

Articles by

RUFUS STEELE, GOVERNOR GILLET, HOMER
S. KING, R. E. CONNOLLY.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED
IN FULL COLOR

showing the Cosmopolitan features and
wonderful material progress of
San Francisco

THE BEST YOU EVER SAW!

IN THIS NUMBER BEGINS

"THE SPELL"

By C. N. and A. M. WILLIAMSON

Authors of "The Lightning Conductor,"
"The Chaperon," "Lady Betty
Across the Water," etc.

A Western Serial Novel of romance and
thrilling automobile adventures in
Sunny California

The Best Story of the Year

Help San Francisco by sending this Special December
Number of

Sunset Magazine

to your Eastern friends

Now on Sale All News Stands 15 Cents

Organized Labor Ignored by Our Board of Education

Against the protest of the Building Trades Council, the Typographical Union, and the Bookbinders' Union, and against the protest of the Home Industry League of California, the Board of Education discriminated against the Gallagher-Marsh Shorthand System, which has complied with all union conditions, and adopted an Eastern open-shop shorthand system which our experts pronounce inferior. This inferior shorthand system is now being taught at the Public Commercial School.

How can Organized Labor retaliate against the Board of Education? By following the course taken by the Home Industry League, which passed strong resolutions indorsing the Gallagher-Marsh shorthand system as the best in existence, and announcing its intention to give preference to Gallagher-Marsh shorthand writers in the selection of office help. This was done to prevent students from attending the Commercial School as long as this objectionable shorthand system is taught there.

Organized Labor should advise its members to send their boys and girls to the GALLAGHER-MARSH BUSINESS COLLEGE, 1256 Market Street, where they will learn the GALLAGHER-MARSH shorthand system, and thus be prepared for positions in the offices of the members of the Home Industry League, which represents the business men of this city.

It will cost \$90 for a nine-months' course in shorthand, typing and bookkeeping at the Gallagher-Marsh Business College, at the end of which time the student will be placed in a position either as stenographer and typist or bookkeeper, or both, at a fair salary. This is cheaper than to keep your boy or girl at the Commercial School for three years. The student should be earning a salary within nine months, and thereafter acquiring valuable experience and consequent increase of pay. A three years' course is too dear, even though the instruction be given free.

more than hot water. It is not true, as some believe, that Postum is "doped" with coffee extract. It would be harmless were it not so advertised that it leads the sick to attempt treatment by Postum instead of by a physician.

A Plain Breakfast Food.

Grape-Nuts is a breakfast food, very like brown bread in composition, but prepared by a special process which involves, so Mr. Post says, twenty-seven hours of baking and drying. It is just a breakfast food, nothing more. It is a little more nourishing, ounce for ounce, than some, less nourishing than others, and far less nourishing than many simple foods which never bore a trade mark. The Michigan State Agricultural College published in 1904 their results on a series of experiments to determine the value of breakfast foods, patent and plain. Pound for pound, the fuel value of Grape-Nuts proved a little higher than that of whole wheat bread or graham bread; but that is because it contains less water. But the table headed "Total Amount of Nutrients and Their Fuel Values in the different foods for ten cents" told a different story. Ten cents' worth of entire wheat bread or graham bread, it appears from that table, has one and a half times the fuel value of ten cents' worth of Grape-Nuts.

However, Post has almost ceased to claim that Grape-Nuts "contains more nourishment than any other known food." His main hold now is the assertion that it is "predigested," that it is "dextrose and grape-sugar, made by special process of entire wheat and barley." From this grows the absurd, the murderous, claim that a person attacked by the swift and deadly appendicitis may get well through eating Grape-Nuts, without any other food, and "washing out the intestines." On that point—the alleged predigestion of Grape-Nuts—the court took several days of testimony. The reader must bear with a little scientific terminology; we will keep it as brief as possible.

Grape-Nuts is made of wheat, barley, salt, and yeast. The barley, in the process of making, is malted or allowed to sprout. It is ground and mixed with whole wheat flour in the proportion of one part to two; the mixture is then treated like ordinary bread, being mixed with yeast, raised, baked. The brown bread, after baking, goes through a grinding and drying process, lasting several hours. It comes out, ready for packing, in brown grains.

Now the food constituents of Grape-Nuts, like those of other cereal foods, are proteins and carbohydrates. Of the former, this food has 10 per cent; of the latter, 75. Let us dismiss the proteins. The long baking hardens and toughens them; it is pretty certain that this decreases their digestibility. The white of an egg, which is a typical protein, is less digestible hard-boiled than soft-boiled. And the same is probably true of the proteins of Grape-Nuts.

The carbohydrates of wheat and barley are starch. Grape-Nuts, therefore, is 75 per cent starch. And the process of starch-digestion is as follows: In the mouth the saliva starts the transformation. A little of the starch is changed to dextrin. As soon as the starch strikes the stomach the process of digestion ceases, not to be resumed until the starch reaches the duodenum. There, through several intermediate processes, the whole mass finally becomes dextrose. In that form it is ready to be taken up by the blood, and the process of digestion is complete. Grape-sugar is a common name of dextrose.

Now as to Grape-Nuts, which Post at various times has advertised as "pure grape-sugar" and "dextrose": The process of malting the barley, and perhaps to a very slight degree the long baking, changes part of the barley into maltose, one of the intermediary substances between dextrin and dextrose. This maltose comprises about 10 per cent of the whole substance of Grape-Nuts. Only a trace of it becomes dextrose or grape-sugar. Weigh the 10 per cent of proteins rendered tougher and less digestible by long baking, against the 10 per cent of carbohydrates modified into one of the preliminary substances of starch-digestion, and the balance between increased digestibility and retarded digestibility is about even. If anything, it favors Grape-Nuts. But this relates only to the starch in the barley; it does not reckon with the starch in the wheat. None of that is changed into maltose or into any other substance progressing toward dextrose. The starch granule is surrounded by a little envelope of fiber which must be broken before the digestive process can begin. That is why we cook wheat flour. And experiment has shown that fewer of these envelopes are broken in Grape-Nuts than in wheat bread, for example.

Of the starch remaining in Grape-Nuts after 10 per cent has been converted into maltose, 36 per cent is in an insoluble state—the envelope of fiber is not broken. And this tips the scale slightly against Grape-Nuts. As a matter of fact, in digestibility there is practically very little difference between Grape-Nuts and the brown bread which it resembles. One would suit one man a little better, and the other another, according to individual idiosyncrasy. Neither is an invalid food. And on the basis of Post's own claims, Grape-Nuts would probably be a little more likely to cause appendicitis than bread—if either ever causes appendicitis. For Post declared in the hectic advertisement which cost him a \$50,000 verdict: "Let it be understood that appendicitis results from long-continued disturbance in the intestines, caused primarily by undigested food, and chiefly by undigested starchy food. . . These lie in the warmth and moisture of the bowels in an undigested state, and decay, generating gases and irritating the mucous surfaces until, under such conditions, the lower part of the colon and the appendix become involved." Now as our brief analysis shows, Grape-Nuts has a greater proportion of "undigested starchy" matter than bread. And yet we would not go so far as to charge that Grape-Nuts causes appendicitis.

Post's attorneys tried to drag from this expert or that facts about appendicitis, facts about the chemical constituents of food, which would cloud the issue. But on one thing the experts of the plaintiff and the experts for the defendant were all agreed, namely:

The first thing to do in an attack of appendicitis is to make the patient discontinue all food. Acute, subacute, septic—it is the same thing. Food, even the lightest and most easily digested food, is almost inevitably fatal, owing to its action on the bowels.

Dr. Paul Outerbridge, called as an expert by the Postum Company, was on the stand, under cross-examination by Mr. Osborne. This passage occurred:

Q—You would not undertake to give advice for the whole world that in a case of approaching appendicitis a man could go on eating food, would you?

A—I should want to see my case.

Q—That advice might prove extremely hazardous, might it not?

A—It might.

Q—And perhaps fatal? I think you said that. Is not that right?

A—Yes, that is right.

The Kind of Person C. W. Post Is.

Here we have it, the kernel of the whole matter. To sell his food products, to make his million a year in profits, his million a year in advertising, C. W. Post bargains and compounds with death exactly as do the patent-medicine fakers. If any one, feeling the first pains of acute appendicitis, ever took the advice of C. W. Post and "ate only Grape-Nuts," he doubtless added his epitaph to the "unsolicited testimonials" which Post would not produce in court.

Further, the expert testimony proved that Grape-Nuts is not a brain food. There is no such thing as a "brain food." Any food nourishes the little toe as well as the brain; and the only way to build up a depleted brain by food is to build up the whole system. "The stuff brains are made off—Grape-Nuts"; "We say again the food for brain is Grape-Nuts"—these assertions, although less dangerous, are as ridiculous as the assertion that a diet of Grape-Nuts will ward off appendicitis.

Now, concerning C. W. Post and the kind of man he is. To the picture of his mind and morals which appears in this sober statement of facts, let us add two incidents from the trial, as a kind of summing up.

Post was on the stand—a dodging, squirming witness. There was in evidence a piece of his own testimony in his bankruptcy suit. "Did you testify to this?" Mr. Osborne asked again and again. "I don't remember," was Mr. Post's stereotyped reply. In the end Mr. Philbin, his counsel, stepped forward and said: "We admit that this is his testimony."

They came to examine him as to his qualifications to write of appendicitis in 1905—the period when "Collier's" threw out his advertising.

He was asked what authorities on the subject he had consulted. He named six or eight. He pointed out a pile of books in possession of his attorney as the very ones he had read.

"Did you consult the books from these editions here?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"From those and various editions," answered Post, overlooking the bait.

Mr. Osborne picked up book after book from the pile and showed the title pages to the jury. All, except two, had been published since 1905. One short word, the pet of ante-bellum journalism, has gone a little out of fashion in these mild later days. It should be revived occasionally, because none other fits so well. We should use it now, but we won't. We'll merely state: C. W. Post is a faker.

"There's a Verdict."

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LABOR NEWS ANALYSIS. (By Pan-American Press.)

Gompers Plays Tampa's Tyranny.

New York.—The Central Federated Union of this city held a protest meeting against the lawless conduct of Tampa, Florida, in relation to the striking cigar makers. The meeting was addressed by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor.

Tampa is virtually owned by the cigar manufacturers, said Mr. Gompers. The strikers with their families include four-fifths of the entire population. Yet the owners of the city have been able to twist the law about, and to dispense with the law entirely whenever it could not be conveniently twisted.

Two strikers, who were charged with the murder of a bookkeeper, but against whom the charges could not be substantiated in the least, were lynched while they were being "removed" from one jail to another. In reality they were removed so as to give the mob a chance to get at them, and make short shrift of them in an effort to intimidate all the other strikers.

Gompers then told of his correspondence with Governor Gilchrist of Florida, asking the Governor to make investigation into the conduct of the city authorities of Tampa; how the Governor dodged undertaking such an investigation, and how he finally undertook it, because the city of Tampa was ready for it. Here Gilchrist, Gompers charged, violated all laws of decency and honesty, broke his own word as a man and an official, when he made public to the citizens' committee of Tampa affidavits made by the strikers and refused to reciprocate this action by making known to the strikers the affidavits made by the citizens' committee.

Maurer's Seat Contested.

Reading, Pa.—The election of James H. Maurer, a wage worker on the Socialist ticket to the Pennsylvania State Legislature, has so enraged Boss Penrose that contest is to be made on the ground that Maurer promised before election to give one-third of his salary to the maintenance of the free tuberculosis sanatorium on the Neversink Mountain. This is not according to the letter of the law in this State, but popular opinion has swung around to Maurer's side, and now there is a strong probability that his case will never come to court.

Seamen Assemble in Detroit.

Detroit, Mich.—In line with many other internationals the International Seamen's Union, in its fifteenth annual convention, considered the policy of an industrial formation which will embrace all transport workers. The resolution had first been submitted as a report of the delegates to the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor, asking for the indorsement of the seamen of a transportation department within the national labor body, was referred to the executive committee, who will confer with representatives of various organizations, such as the long-shoremen, transfer workers and kindred organizations.

An especial demand was made that the United States board of supervising inspectors be required to take action and instruct all United States local inspectors of steam vessels to inspect the quarters provided for crews of vessels coming under their inspection, to determine if the quarters conform to the requirements of the Federal law.

Demanding complete exclusion of the Mongolian races as the only solution of the Asiatic problem on the Pacific Coast, Andrew Furuseth told of the yellow flood pouring into this country.

"The Japs and Chinese are coming into this country in larger numbers than ever," continued

the tall, bronzed leader of the Brotherhood of the Seas. "There are over 100,000 of them on the Pacific Coast now. They enter every line of business, from bootblackening to banking. The question confronting America today is: Will the territory along the Pacific Coast belong to the white man or the yellow man? There is no middle course possible."

Perkins Plans Profit Sharing.

New York.—George W. Perkins, who says that he has retired from the firm of J. Pierpont Morgan in order to devote his whole time to profit-sharing plans for the benefit of wage workers, is long on statements as to his good intentions but short on details as to how he will go about it.

Reports from England recently received through the Consul-General, John L. Griffiths, tell of the complete breakdown of this profit-sharing system as tried in the great shipbuilding yards of Sir Christopher Furness, who in 1908 took about 3000 of his employees into co-partnership with him. The men paid for their shares out of their wages and were guaranteed a 4 per cent return on the amount of their investment, in addition to a share in the profits after paying the ordinary shareholders 5 per cent. Finding that the actual result was merely to curtail the power of their unions to protect their wages and working conditions, the men voted to discontinue their "partnership" with Sir Christopher Furness.

Moon's Bill Grinds Labor.

Washington, D. C.—Representative Moon, the mouthpiece of the administration, has rigged a scheme whereby his injunction bill will practically pre-empt all the Calendar Wednesdays to the end of the session. With the ready backing of the Speaker, always willing to rule adversely on labor members who try to break in with amendments, this steam-roller plan of Moon's has so far worked to a charm.

Calendar Wednesday is supposed to be the one free day of the Congressional week upon which the iron rule of "program" is removed, and therefore upon Calendar Wednesday labor members pin all their hopes of getting an opportunity to debate and forcing a vote upon measures of interest to the working class.

United States Will Train Boy Scouts.

Washington, D. C.—At the request of the War Department, Representative Needham of California has introduced Bill H. R. 28972 authorizing the detailing of army officers and the use of army transportation for the use of Boy Scout organizations.

In face of the fact that there have been over 50,000 desertions from the United States army in the last dozen years, and that able-bodied men are less inclined to enter the army today than ever before, the War Department finally determined to join hands with the Sunday schools and ministers who are organizing the Boy Scouts, and teach a love for the army at the very commencement of the American boy's life.

Arizona to Recall Judges.

Phoenix, Arizona.—The constitutional convention has stirred the entire country by adopting a recall measure that will not only allow the people to discharge from public office any objectionable State official, but will also give the citizenship the right to recall the State judiciary.

Frantic with fear that corporation judges might become extinct in Arizona, the Southern Pacific, in conjunction with the Guggenheims, brought every possible pressure to bear upon the delegates to reconsider their action. Men standing close to President Taft, among them Senator Bailey, sent threatening telegrams to the delegates saying that the President would never permit the constitution to become law. But the delegates hung together, and the measure is ready for the people.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING NEEDED.

By James M. Lynch.

The Colonel in his Hartford speech said he wanted to see industrial reforms "carried out, not by the men who will gain by them, but by the men who will lose by them."

The phrase sounds well, but to the wage earner it will not stand the test of practical application. One employer may be fair and broadminded, but competition sets the pace under which he must produce, and for this reason the conditions of employment in his factory may be just as onerous, just as exacting, and just as inhuman as in any similar industrial establishment conducted purely from a profit standpoint. So that, after all, it is for the toiler, through association in trade unions, to work out his salvation, to establish fair wage and fair conditions of employment, despite "the men who will lose by them."

The driving force behind industrial reform is the trade union. Others assist, the trade union initiates.

HE WASN'T SURE.

"I don't know whether to make use of this testimonial or not," murmured a hair-restorer proprietor. "What's the matter with it?" his friend inquired. "Well, the customer writes, 'I used to have three bald spots on the top of my head, but since using a bottle of your hair-restorer I have only one!'"

Worthy of special notice are our \$20 suits made to order. You'll pay \$30 to \$35 elsewhere. Try one. Neuhaus & Co., Tailors, 506 Market. ***

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Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council.

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WILL J. FRENCH.....Editor

Single Subscriptions:.....\$1.00 a year.
To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 80 cents a year for each subscription.
Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address or additions to unions' mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered at postoffice, San Francisco, California, as second-class matter.



FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1910.

"I do the very best I know how, the very best I can, and I mean to keep doing so until the end. If the end brings me out all right, what is said against me won't amount to anything. If the end brings me out wrong, ten angels swearing I was right would make no difference."
—Abraham Lincoln.

A "Happy New Year" to you, accompanied by good health.

Once again the "Labor Clarion" draws attention to that resolve appropriate to the season—a determination to insist that union money shall be expended for union-made articles, and that unionists shall be employed to do our work, whenever and wherever practicable, and it's very frequently practicable.

Several of our labor contemporaries celebrated the holiday season by issuing special numbers. Among them we recall the "Coast Seamen's Journal" of San Francisco, "Labor Record" of Youngstown, Ohio, "Trade Unionist" of Washington, D. C., "Labor Herald" of Kansas City, "Tribune" of Sacramento, California, and the "Chronicle" of Cincinnati.

An ordinance has been introduced in the City Council of Detroit, Michigan, which, if enacted, will make riding on the front platform of street cars by passengers a penal offense. It provides that it shall be the duty of the police to enforce the measure. The claim is made that by occupying the front platform and steps, passengers are interfering with the safety of operation.

Vallejo, California, is another of the cities to prove the merit of municipal ownership of public utilities. During the past month the sum of \$5228 was netted by the city-owned water works. The total receipts were \$7408.36, and the operating cost only \$2180.36. If success attains this one branch of civic need, why not add the other requirements, and operate all those utilities that are used collectively? This is common sense—call it Socialism or co-operation or what you will.

The trade-union publications of the land deserve every encouragement from the members of organized labor. The average paper has a hard road to travel, and is doing a good work in coming out regularly and upholding the principles of the movement. The labor press is in its infancy, as yet, and the possibilities of the future are pronounced. To our contemporaries we extend holiday greetings, with the hope that the New Year may bring them happiness, larger subscription lists, and all the money they need. They deserve that fate.

WHAT DRUG CLERKS SHOULD HAVE.

The pursuit of leisure is one of the objects of mankind. Different people use their spare time in different ways, but the need is apparent. There are those who spend days and years in idleness, because of wealth and inability to grasp opportunities. On the other hand, and this editorial is more concerned with that side, the great bulk of people are continually struggling for a chance to accumulate for themselves more time than was the portion of their forbears.

In San Francisco the California Drug Clerks' Association is moving along right lines. It is desired by the association that all drug stores should remain closed on Sunday afternoons between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock. Could anything be more reasonable?

Let us consider for a moment the present status of this calling. Drug stores keep open all day and all night. This means long hours, and a continuous strain on those engaged in that business. Now it is proposed to change the system slightly—to enable those men unaccustomed to regular time off to have Sunday afternoons for themselves.

Needless to say, the San Francisco Labor Council is in favor of this "pursuit of leisure." Ninety-five per cent of the retail druggists are advocating closing, and the very small percentage objecting will undoubtedly see the error of their position.

The drug clerks, who are affiliated with the central body, ask trade unionists to aid them. Do not enter a drug store on Sunday afternoons. Help your fellow men, and brother unionists, to have a few hours in each week which they can really call their own.

Doctors are always prepared to take care of all emergency cases of sickness or accident. They have all that is needed. It is an easy matter to have prescriptions filled at some other time than the hours named. There is no good reason apparent why any man or woman should be inconvenienced by the closing of drug stores, and the inestimable good that will come to the clerks and proprietors should cause unanimous approval to greet the new policy.

Next Sunday, January 1st, is the date set for the installation of the new schedule. Make it a personal matter to see that none of your household violate this hour rate. It should be only a question of time until further arrangements will enable an even more extended period of relaxation from duty, and this could be done without in any way inconveniencing the public or slighting the sick. It is done in other parts of the world, and there is no reason why California should lag behind.

This appeal of the drug clerks should have particular weight with the clergy and those interested in humanitarian subjects. Sunday work should be eliminated, except when it is absolutely necessary. Every effort to attain this object needs support, and those who are leaders in the higher things of life should be the first to advocate such a good cause.

The main thing to do now is to refuse to patronize a drug store between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock on Sunday afternoons. And see that your friends and acquaintances do likewise. Another excellent suggestion is to insist that the drug clerk who waits on you shall be the possessor of a paid-up card in the drug-clerks' organization. By observing these two requirements, you will be doing a duty to the labor movement, while at the same time you will add to your citizenship.

"Take care you do not twist your understanding to serve selfish purposes. For whoever has true understanding shall be more enlightened, but he who carves his knowledge to fit his own desires shall be confused in thought."—T. H. L.

A PROTEST THAT SHOULD BE HEEDED.

A controversy between rival shorthand systems in our public schools does not usually come within the province of union functions, but a local situation calls for action from the labor movement.

After serving the Boards of Education acceptably for ten years, and receiving the unanimous indorsement of experts—such as court reporters and others who make a specialty of shorthand—the Gallagher-Marsh Shorthand System has been displaced by what is believed to be by many in a position to know, an inferior eastern system.

Not only is this the case, but the books of the invading concern are produced by the Ginn Company of Boston, an open-shop printing office.

Here is the situation briefly: A San Francisco method of teaching shorthand, long proved to be the best, with all its books printed in this city, and bearing the union label, and in other ways showing a friendliness to organized labor, versus a system stated by experts to be less desirable and having its work produced under non-union conditions.

The "Labor Clarion" is in favor of the former, not because it is the Gallagher-Marsh system, but because of its recognized efficiency and its observance of those standards we believe to be essential to the welfare of the wage earners.

The Home Industry League of California has vigorously protested against the change. That body takes the position that home production should be favored, especially when merit is conceded and no good reason is apparent for a change.

In addition, the Labor Council, Building Trades Council, Bookbinders' and Typographical Unions are on record in favor of the Gallagher-Marsh system, after taking into consideration the situation as here described.

Other organizations should take similar action, in order that the Board of Education may realize that the consensus of opinion among citizens is that a mistake has been made, and the facts are against the incoming system of shorthand.

CHEERS FOR THE BRAVE.

The splendid stand of the Los Angeles strikers, ever since the middle of last summer, for the eight-hour day and the right to combine for the purpose of participating in the conditions of labor under which they shall work, deserves more than passing notice at this festive time. After the weeks roll by into months, and the same determination is shown, and the cause appeals just as strongly as it did during the first few days, there is reason why the most heartless should give thought to such self-sacrifice.

The men who gave up their positions did so for more than themselves. They knew that by their action they were helping to cement the principles that are the base of our movement. The jeers of Otis and the sneers of those who take their thought from his vicious pen have failed to result in the least wavering. With solid ranks and the knowledge that the financial aid of their fellow-unionists of San Francisco and other cities is their portion, the men and women who have stood up bravely in the city of Los Angeles for that which is their right are to be congratulated. They have fought—and are fighting—bravely.

Success and a "Happy New Year" to each individual concerned.

The speech of the Rev. C. N. Lathrop before the central body last Friday night was excellent. It possessed clearness of thought and brevity, two essentials that mark the orator. The plea for support in introducing legislation that will strengthen the child-labor law met with instant response. It is a shame that boys of tender years are permitted to enter vicious resorts in following their occupation.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX A Newspaper Fights Dollars.

The Berkeley "Independent" prints the following statement of the injunction-contempt proceedings involving the editor of the Seattle "Star":

"Corporation dollars in danger. Presto, comes the accommodating injunction to their rescue."

"For publishing that and similar expressions anent the use of injunctions by big corporations, the editor of the Seattle 'Star' has been cited to appear in court to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt."

"The question at issue is that century old one: 'Are our courts immune from criticism?'"

"The complaint against the editor alleges that the publication declaring that the courts with their injunctions always align with dollars and against men was contemptuous, tending to influence the court in its decisions, etc., etc."

"The 'Star' has accepted the court's challenge, has repeated its criticisms and is preparing to fight the issue out."

"And the people are interested in the affair."

"The courthouse was packed with the largest crowd in its history when the editor appeared to put in his answer, claiming that he was within his rights in criticising the court for its action in granting a temporary injunction against the people of two Seattle suburbs who are fighting against a boost in street-car fares."

"Against the people is the powerful Stone-Webster traction syndicate, which controls practically all the electric railroad properties in the State of Washington."

"The traction company raised its rates in many instances over 100 per cent, and when the people resisted the exorbitant fares by refusing to pay or to leave the cars, the corporation's high-priced attorneys rushed into court and came back armed with injunctions against everybody concerned."

"The 'Star' on the following day criticised the court and denounced the injunction. The contempt charge followed."

"The court maintains that inasmuch as the injunction had not been made permanent, the case was still pending. Therefore the contention is made that the editor was in contempt. Had the editor made no comment until the injunction had been made permanent, lawyers admit that under the law there would have been no grounds for contempt."

"Everybody admits that."

"But what would be gained by protesting after the thing had been done?"

"Can a court put a limit on the 'freedom of the press?'"

"That's the issue which will be fought out in Washington courts during the next few months."

"The first battle in the courts terminated with a four months' jail sentence for one editor, a thirty-day sentence for another and a \$500 fine for the 'Star.'"

"That is just the beginning of the fight."

* * *

Work For Children and Families in Vacation.

The White Labor Committee of the Santa Clara County Branch of the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America has begun anew its campaign to displace Japanese, Chinese and Hindu labor during the fruit-picking season by white families and children in the orchards.

This movement is a revival of the one begun last fall by the same committee after it had been proved with perfect satisfaction by Homer A. Craig, a member, that the employment of white help, exclusive of Asiatics, is advantageous in many ways, both to the employer and the employed. Now, by agitation, advertisement and education the committee hopes to so prepare the orchardists and the labor market that by the time summer comes the mutual interests of the hirers

and the hired will be so strongly combined that the arrogant, indolent and thoroughly undesirable Oriental will find his dominance no longer the terror it has been.

Mr. Craig's plan is the simple one of employing school children and families during the picking season. It needs only co-operation, common sense and kindness to make it effective, more satisfactory and more economical than hiring Asiatics. By supplying tents, stoves and such reasonable comforts, Mr. Craig found no difficulty in obtaining sufficient help to pick his entire crop this year, and he knows of no reason why the plan should not be generally adopted.

The plan is not new or untried, by any means. It has been in successful use in California orchards and vineyards scattered all over the State. A notable example close at hand is afforded by the vineyard of A. B. Humphrey, on the Folsom road in this county (Sacramento). He is one of the largest growers and shippers of table grapes, and for many years has employed white labor only, making comfortable provision for families in the picking and packing season.

But the wide publicity given the success attained by Mr. Craig has especially served to attract the attention of horticulturists, through the efforts of the committee mentioned, and the plan is deserving of general adoption. To make it effective, however, it is necessary to have the co-operation of school boards, in order that the vacation periods may be adjusted to suit local ripening periods, and this is one of the purposes of the present agitation. It is proposed that the public schools in towns and cities, as well as in the country be closed, when the fruit-picking season is fairly under way, say on July first, not to be reopened until September, when most of the fruit crops will have been harvested.

This would give children a two months' vacation, which would permit them to enter the orchards, earn by piecework as much as their industry would get them, and at the same time enjoy an outing such as no summer resort could give. Their parents could take part in the work, which would help the family fortunes wonderfully.

School boards, city and county, have a legal right to close the schools for vacation at any time they wish, so there should be no difficulty on that score. Thus they have it in their power to help solve the vexatious labor question.—Sacramento "Bee."

* * *

Will Advocate Profit Sharing.

In order to devote his time to extending the principles of profit sharing and other benefit plans for solving the conflict between capital and labor, George W. Perkins announced on December 9th his retirement from the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co.

"On January 1st," says Mr. Perkins in his announcement, "I will have been with the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. ten years and engaged in business activities over thirty years. I am withdrawing to devote more time to corporation work and work of a public nature in which I am deeply interested."

"In continuing my relations with the industrial and other business organizations with which I am connected, I hope to find further opportunities for extending the principles of profit sharing and other benefit plans which, experience has shown, offer a practical solution of some of the difficulties existing between capital and labor."

In public addresses Mr. Perkins has taken an advanced view of the relations of Government to business, and is deeply interested in Government supervision over corporate affairs. He was the originator of the profit-sharing plan of the United Steel Corporation and International Harvester Company, and desires further to adapt those methods to other organizations.

UNLAWFUL LAW.

In the Palace Hotel last Tuesday evening a banquet was given to the retiring Justice of the Appellate Court, Judge J. A. Cooper. It is not our purpose to refer particularly to the event, excepting insofar as the following words from the lips of A. B. Ware, an attorney of Santa Rosa, are concerned:

"When Cooper was starting out to practice law I advised him to go to San Francisco, where there were more people to work among. But he said he wanted to go where there was the most ready opening. He went to Ukiah and got into a murder case. The evidence was overwhelming and his client was speedily convicted. But he found an error in the record and had the conviction set aside. From that time onward he was always on one side or the other of every big case in Mendocino County. He was unquestionably the leader of the Mendocino County bar."

Now to our mind, admitting an absence of legal training, Mr. Ware delivered an onslaught on all that the law really should stand for when he uttered the above statement.

It is to the disgrace of any man that he should assist a man guilty of a crime to escape his just punishment.

The public mind today is disgusted with the tardiness of the courts and the subserviency of judges.

Here we have a man in Ukiah who committed murder. There was no doubt about that. The case was so clear against him that conviction speedily followed.

Years after, at a banquet in the Palace Hotel, the fact that the guest of the evening "found an error in the record and had the conviction set aside" is given publicity as showing the learning and astuteness that—according to the legal mind—should be commended.

We regret to differ from Mr. Ware. From his standpoint the case may have been eminently proper. To us it seems that a guilty man who escapes deserved punishment on merely technical grounds delivers a blow at justice, and that his confederate is the attorney who discovers the technicality.

Law and justice should be synonymous terms. Today they represent divergent ideas. And the men who are trained in the profession should be the first to realize that it is dishonorable to juggle with the law in order to enable guilty clients to escape.

Every safeguard should be thrown around the man charged with crime, but the community's right to be protected should have a prior claim on a common citizenship.

There is no good reason why the lawyers shouldn't start "house cleaning," and help to elevate the too-commonly accepted standards of their calling now prevailing.

Justice should appeal even more to the legal profession than to laymen. If the law, or the way the law is interpreted, interferes, then change the system whereby justice is denied.

"Good sense is a fund slowly and painfully accumulated by the labor of centuries. It is a jewel of the first water, whose value he alone understands who has lost it or who observes the life of others who have lost it. I think no price too great to pay for gaining it and keeping it, for the possession of eyes that see and a judgment that discerns."—Charles Wagner.

The possibilities of union weddings are more potent today than ever before. The union label will soon be used on jewelry in this city, and the Rev. Wm. Nat Friend uses a book that bears the correct stamp. So all in all, we live in more advanced days than did our ancestors.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held December 23, 1910.

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m., President Kelly in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as printed.

Credentials—Drug Clerks—C. C. Bucher and Phil S. Haley. Delegates seated.

Communications—From Printing Pressmen's Union No. 24, inclosing communications, one dealing with the publication of the Encyclopedia Britannica in an unfair shop, the other with the Board of Education relative to non-union textbooks; the secretary was instructed to forward a protest to the Encyclopedia Britannica Co., and also to the local Board of Education on both these matters. Referred to the "Labor Clarion"—From the Drug Clerks' Association, notifying the Council of the inauguration of the Sunday-closing movement, and soliciting support of affiliated unions. From California Mining Bureau, thanks for the adoption of resolution on Home Industry.

A communication was received from the Socialist party, inclosing check for \$60.15, proceeds of mass meeting for striking garment workers in Chicago; receipt acknowledged and secretary instructed to thank Socialist party.

The secretary submitted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the treasurer be, and hereby is, instructed to draw a check for the sum of \$55 and forward the same to the authorities of the Union Man's Orphanage, to enable the said authorities to purchase a small Christmas gift for each orphan housed therein, with the compliments of this Council."

Moved that the resolution be adopted; motion carried.

Reports of Unions—Broom Makers—Business fair; McKenzie Broom Co. still unfair; union is making progress. Janitors—Trouble with Lyceum Theatre settled. Boot and Shoe Workers—Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co. still unfair; Cutters No. 339 still doing non-union work. Newspaper Carriers—Demand the card of the Carriers; also desire some action to be taken dealing with matter of small boys selling and delivering papers. Solicitors—Request a demand for their card.

Label Section—Reported on credentials received and submitted a communication from Jas. A. Johnston, furnishing store, relative to a full line of union-labeled articles; also that they would soon distribute wallets containing facsimiles of labels, cards and buttons; that the section had suggested the name of Jas. Himmel as label promoter to the Label Department of the A. F. of L.; also asked the assistance of delegates in eliminating the Carson Glove Company's sign from water troughs; and called attention to the fact that certain firms in this city were handling clothing from firms against which garment workers were striking, and asked the delegates to keep them in mind. Report received and concurred in.

Executive Committee—Reported that in relation to the charge of discrimination in Holy Cross Cemetery against a member of the Cemetery Workers' Union, found the charge not true and so ruled; concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

General Campaign Strike Committee—The report of committee was read and ordered filed.

Labor Day Committee—Reported progress and promised a complete report at the next meeting.

Rev. C. N. Lathrop was introduced to the delegates and spoke feelingly on the question of child labor, and particularly referred to the small boys selling and delivering morning papers he

asked the Council to assist in the amendment of the child-labor law to cover this practice.

Moved that this be referred to the law and legislative committee, and that they be instructed to consider the proper amendment to the law so as to obviate this evil practice; motion carried.

The question of the salary of the legislative agent was brought to the attention of the delegates; there being a division of opinion as to whether it should be \$6 per day or \$42 per week. It was moved that the agent be allowed the sum of \$42 per week; carried.

Delegate Gallagher completed his report on the proceedings of the convention of the A. F. of L., which was, on motion, ordered filed.

Delegate French spoke on the suit of "Collier's" against C. W. Post of Battle Creek, Mich., and requested advice on the matter of publishing an article that appeared in "Collier's" recently; he pointed out the probability of a civil suit in connection with same.

Moved that the editor of the "Labor Clarion" publish the article named; carried.

Receipts—Carpenters No. 1640, \$6; Sheet Metal Workers, \$12; Paste Makers, \$10; Bartenders, \$12; Baggage Messengers, \$2; Post Office Clerks, \$6; Ship Drillers, \$4; Electrical Workers No. 6, \$12; Musicians, \$42; Hoisting Engineers, \$6; Janitors, \$4; Cooks' Helpers, \$20; Marble Workers, \$6; Box Makers, \$4; Pie Bakers, \$2; Sign Painters, \$4; Painters, \$20; Beer Bottlers, \$6; Steam Fitters, \$4; Electrical Workers No. 404, \$4; Carpenters No. 1082, \$12; Alaska Fishermen, \$20; Stage Employees, \$4; Granite Cutters, \$4; Cracker Bakers, \$6; Boiler Makers No. 205, \$4; Broom Makers, \$2; Structural Iron Workers, \$6; Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, \$2; Tobacco Workers, \$2; Press Feeders, \$6; Coopers, \$8; Metal Polishers, \$4; Horseshoers, \$4; Millwrights, \$4. Total, \$274.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage and office expense, \$12; stenographer, \$20; assistant stenographer, \$18; donation to Garment Workers of Chicago, \$25; Mary Burk East, transcript of copy of report of A. F. of L. committee, \$23.90. Total, \$138.90.

Adjourned at 9:45 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Fraternally submitted,

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

A LETTER THAT IS APPRECIATED.

"Colorado Springs, Colo.

"December 20, 1910.

"Publisher 'Labor Clarion,' San Francisco, Cal.
"Dear Sir: On behalf of the residents of the Union Printers' Home, I wish to thank you for supplying our library with a complimentary copy of the 'Labor Clarion' during the past year, and can assure you the publication has been a source of enjoyment to Home readers.

"Trusting you will find it consistent to continue the courtesy the coming year, extending the Season's compliments, and with best wishes for the continued success of the 'Labor Clarion,' I remain,

"Very truly yours,

"CHAS. DEACON, Superintendent."

A young cotton worker and his wife had been married only a few months, but it was quite apparent to the wife that her husband's affection for her was on the wane. John developed a tendency to stay out late at night, and now it was early morning, when his wife heard a violent knocking at the door. "Who's there?" asked she from the bedroom window. "It's me," replied John meekly. "I've just come from the meeting. We have been considering the present strike." "Oh, have you? Well, you can sit on the doorstep and consider the present lockout!" was the retort.

In New Zealand the Government advances money to anyone owning a piece of land and desirous of erecting a building. The maximum amount given is \$2250. The rate of interest is 4½ per cent. Return payments are figured out in small amounts, and the interest is included in the principal, so that the man who wants to build a house is not severely handicapped.

Hansen & Elrick
FURNISHERS
HATTERS
353 MONTGOMERY
766 MARKET
1105 FILLMORE

If You Want

to help make San Francisco prosperous you can do so by Patronizing Home Industry. It means more money and employment to all; think it over.

Lundstrom Hats

deserve your support; they are produced by San Francisco workmen; they are stylish and rank with the best hats in the world.

Our new store, No. 5, will be opened at 26 Third Street, about September the 15th. Help make San Francisco reach the million mark by 1915; you can if you BOOST.

Lundstrom's Hat Stores

1178 Market St. 2640 Mission St.
26 Third St.
72 Market St. 605 Kearny St.
Factory 69-71 City Hall Ave.

Patronize Home Industry

ask for

G. M. KUTZ FINE SHOES

For Men and Women

SAN FRANCISCO UNION MADE

For sale by B. KATSCHINSKI

Philadelphia Shoe Co., 825 Market St.,
Opp. Stockton St.



CARROLL CRAWFORD

(MEMBER S. F. TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 21)

REGISTERED OPTOMETRIST
EXPERT OPTICIAN

3020 Sixteenth Street Between Mission and Valencia

Open Tues., Thurs. and Sat. evenings until 8 o'clock for benefit of those unable to call during the day. Glasses to order from \$2.50 up

Boom the Label

Modern Methods
First-Class Work



EAGLE LAUNDRY CO.

53 to 67 COLTON STREET

The only
LAUNDRY
USING THE
UNION LABEL

Ring up { Market 1511
or Home M 1511

WHY I AM FOR THE UNION LABEL.

By Wm. Nat. Friend.

(From an address delivered before the Union Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council, December 7, 1910, at which time Mr. Friend was made an honorary member of the Section.)

I am not so sure that I can see as great a future for any of the other methods by which trade unionism is seeking to attain and also maintain industrial freedom as I do in the union label. We must agree that many of the means now employed are cumbersome and antiquated and costly. They cause some useless friction. That is always costly. They carry irritations that are not always easy to explain, even to the most sympathetic. But the union label avoids all these drawbacks. It is truly up-to-date. My only criticism is, as a preacher (and a preacher's business is to persuade), that I think in the use of the label I would urge that you "ask" for it rather than "demand" it. You know that in every avenue of experience molasses catches more flies than vinegar.

In the first place, the union-label method represents the most that is in accord with Christian humanitarianism and civilization, and so religion. If you can find your label on your purchases for Christmas you need not feel, as you gather around your cosy hearth or festal board, that a sweatshop slave or a convict cell contributed to your false happiness at the cost of good red blood of your fellow-citizen struggling like yourself to maintain a decent independence against all the world. You do not have to worry about sanitary surroundings or the sick or starving that labelless goods may mean. The union label assures your humanity while you sleep. It betokens your love of a square deal for all, and so contributes a religious value that is of tremendous importance in the end.

Again the union label can win more and cleaner and cheerier victories than any other weapon that labor has. You can put any kind of a tyrannical merchants' combine, or manufacturers' association out of an ugly mood in a month's time, and not shed a single drop of bitterness, if the thousands of you in the trade-union forces of this city begin the practice tomorrow of asking for the union label. Just make it a habit and a hobby of the whole family. Be happy about it. Make it popular. It ought to be. I do in a small way, and it is not displeasing or discourteous to anyone. Get the habit of asking if it is on every namable thing that you buy. Why, the merchants listen for the voice of their customers just as the newspapers follow the demands of their subscribers.

You know what happens in a newspaper office when any large number of subscribers stop their papers for any reason. So with the merchants. They want and have to keep your trade. If they hear that the thousands of workingmen and their families are calling for goods with a green or red trading stamp attached, they get the stamps for distribution, no matter what the cost. So they will with the union label when that craze strikes the city. More than that, everybody will be good natured about it, for it will be all in the line of good business.

So, lastly, the union label may become the test of the highest quality of trade unionism. The outsider needs to have that demonstrated more than you realize. If trade unionists do not buy trade-union made goods, where is there any fairness in demanding that the general public shall do so? Receiving a union wage which stands for a living wage, there cannot be the slightest excuse for not using the union-label goods, either from the economic or the moral point of view. Here is the test of faith in trade unionism, the test of the fraternal and humanitarian purpose

that makes us see the deep religious possibilities at the basis of industrial brotherhood. Here is where the power that will enlist the other sympathizing classes in the cause resides. Here is the peaceful, economic, moral, persuasive way. In the language of Him who inspires far more of our industrial brotherhood than we always see, I believe that the union label, as a sign of the highest form of trade fraternalism, means no more nor less than a united "Ask and ye shall receive."

MILLIONS OF RED CROSS SEALS SOLD.

The San Francisco sales of Red Cross Christmas Seals were not as heavy as those actively engaged in the fight against tuberculosis had hoped, yet the response of the people was generous and the assistance of Luisa Tetrizzini last Friday was very welcome.

Reports from headquarters of the American Red Cross indicate that at the beginning of the last week of the sale of Christmas Seals, nearly 35,000,000 have been sold, and that the prospects are bright for a sale of more than 50,000,000.

The actual number of seals sold to date is nearly 15,000,000 in excess of the entire number sold in 1909, and is already nearly three times the sale of 1908. If the sale this week keeps up at the same rate as since December 1st, the national authorities estimate that over \$500,000 will be added to the tuberculosis funds in all parts of the country. This will be double the amount realized last year.

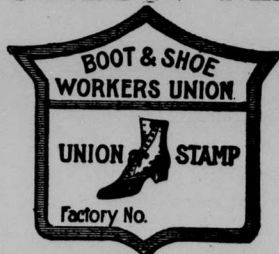
Engaged in this campaign for selling Red Cross Seals is an army of over 100,000, including men, women, and children of every rank and station. Agents have been appointed in one or more places in every State, except Idaho and Montana. Among the groups and institutions which are assisting in the movement are the anti-tuberculosis societies, Red Cross chapters, women's clubs, trade unions, lodges, schools, banks, theatres, department stores, hospitals, and innumerable other agencies. Thousands of dollars worth of advertising is being donated to the campaign, and many millions of circulars are being distributed to remind people to buy Red Cross Seals.

There is no good reason why the sale should cease with the passing of Christmas. The Seals are very appropriate for the New Year. They bear the familiar greeting for that time, and are useful for closing the flaps of letters and packages.

Tuberculosis does not confine its deadly work to the holiday season. Let all remedial agencies be even more active.

Robert Hunter, who recently emerged from a very arduous and, from his standpoint, satisfactory, campaign for the governorship of Connecticut on the Socialist ticket, is ill at his country home on Oxridge, Darien. An operation was performed by Dr. Harry Lyle of New York. Mrs. Hunter said he was doing very nicely and would be out in about eighteen days.

Private family has nicely-furnished sunny front parlor for gentleman; bath; 58 Landers street, near Market and Fourteenth; rent, \$10. ***

UNION MEMBERS, BE CONSISTENT!

246 SUMMER STREET

Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

BOSTON, MASS.

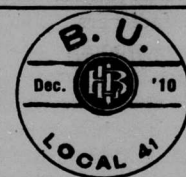
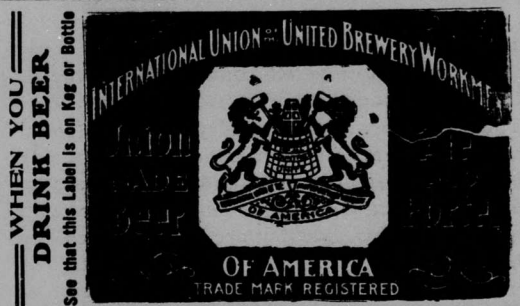
Secure and Profitable

The wise man keeps part of his money in a reliable savings bank. If you are making money now why not put aside something for a rainy day.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

Savings and Commercial Depts.

783 Market Street, near Fourth, San Francisco



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: Dec., Black on Yellow.

Summerfield & Haines**UNION-MADE CLOTHING****COR. SIXTH AND MARKET**

Agents Carhartt Overalls

Golden Gate Compressed Yeast

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.



SOMETHING NEW

Perkins Rubber Heel WILL NOT SLIP

Wears twice as long as others. Costs no more. Keep your money at home.

MADE IN SAN FRANCISCO



Notes in Union Life

Death fails to make the least allowance for holiday seasons. During the last few days the following unionists were called away: Herman Halbeck of the bartenders, William F. Sullivan and William Mills of the riggers and stevedores, Morgan J. Fogarty of the structural iron workers, John Healy of the stableman, and John H. Campbell of the plasterers.

The Sacramento Building Trades Council has again placed the Missouri Valley Bridge and Iron Company on the unfair list. The fact that the company employs non-unionists as engineers is responsible for the action. It was thought that the previous controversy had been settled to the satisfaction of all concerned, but the unfortunate misunderstanding arose.

The Anti-Japanese Laundry League should have the support of all fair-minded citizens in the agitation against Oriental laundries. Chinese and Japanese look alike in this respect. The white employers in this industry are just as much concerned as their employees, and co-operate with them. If Asiatics invaded the more exclusive occupations, there would be the same objections raised by the merchants and manufacturers. The pocket book changes many a viewpoint, and cheapness and lower standards of life injure a community.

Daniel P. Regan of the bartenders has been granted a three-months' leave of absence in order that he may attend his Senatorial duties at Sacramento. The sum of \$36 was paid out at the last meeting for sick benefits. Arrangements are being made for the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the culinary unions' organization.

A conference board is being formed by the steam engineers and the stationary firemen in order to avoid friction over jurisdictional matters. This is in line with international suggestion.

Considerable interest is taken in the appeal of International President John F. Tobin of the boot and shoe workers against the action of the Labor Council in suspending the delegates of the Cutters' Union. The A. F. of L. executive council will hear both sides at its meeting next month, and the decision will give the view of those at the head of the parent organization.

The Christmas dinners of the cooks, cooks' helpers and waiters were well attended. Good cheer prevailed. The viands were of the best. There was no doubt about the card and button ownership of those participating. The after-dinner speeches laid stress on the improvement that has taken place in these callings since the union came, and the uncertain wage and the seven-day week are remembered without the least regret.

John I. Nolan is preparing to go to Sacramento to attend his legislative duties. His experience gained at the last session will be very valuable, and the consolidation of labor interests by having a joint headquarters for the use of those representing the movement is a step in the right direction.

A Christmas gift of \$5 each to the eleven children in the Union Man's Orphanage was voted by the Labor Council last Friday evening.

James A. Himmel, business agent and financial secretary of the Electrical Workers' Union No. 151 for two years, has decided to retire from that office. It is to be hoped that he will not be lost to the local labor movement, for his sincerity and willingness to advance the cause have won him general esteem.

John F. Lyons, treasurer of Printing Pressmen's Union No. 24 and foreman of the Blair-Murdock press room, was presented with a token of esteem at a banquet tendered him by the staff on Christmas eve.

IN FAVOR OF FREE TEXT BOOKS.

By James W. Mullen.

To the State of Massachusetts belongs the honor and credit of being the first State in the Union to establish absolutely free schools, because this was the first State to adopt a free text book law, and no school can be said to be a free school which does not furnish text books free of cost to its pupils.

While the California State Federation of Labor has for years been committed to the proposition of free text books, no such law has been enacted, and while many other States have followed the lead of Massachusetts, California is still in the list where books are furnished only to indigents and under such circumstances as to compel the non-attendance of many children whose parents, though poor, are too proud to become the subjects of charity.

The arguments in favor of free text books are practically inexhaustible, but it will suffice here to mention but a few of them.

It effects a saving of time. Under the system of individual purchase a delay of a week, or even more, is not unusual at the opening of the school year. With free text books, the work of the school may begin at once. There need not be a delay of a single hour.

It effects a saving of expense, as will be testified to by every superintendent where the system is in vogue, because the retailer's profit is eliminated and the books are used until worn out, instead of being thrown aside, as is frequently the case under private ownership.

A moral advantage which it would be impossible to measure in dollars and cents is to be found in the fact that it cultivates in the pupil a habit of respect for public property, because the books must be returned in good condition.

Under a free text book law, it is possible to have a greater variety of books without increased cost. For instance, a half dozen different readers, by different authors, may be furnished to pupils so that one day the lesson may be from one author, while on the next day another may be used, which undoubtedly is of advantage to students.

It increases school attendance and removes caste distinctions, by enabling the children of poor parentage to be as well equipped in the matter of school supplies as are the children of the millionaire. It increases the attendance, because many parents of large families are unable to furnish books and supplies for all their children, so that the older ones are taken out of school and put to work in order that the younger ones may not be compelled to wear the badge of pauperism by being supplied with books provided only for indigents. Those who are in the habit of visiting the homes of the poor and see how hard it is for them to earn enough for the mere necessities of life, need no forceful argument to convince them that many children, especially members of large families, are denied schooling because of the cost of books.

There is not a State or school district in the Union which furnishes free text books which could be induced to return to the system of private purchase, and the Legislature of California is to be given an opportunity during the coming session to submit such a law to the citizens for approval, and it is to be hoped that neither the Legislature or the voters of this great State will be found against such a very desirable progressive step.

"This is awkward. I flirted with a young man at the seashore, and we both pretended to be rich. Now I find he lives in our city." "But you needn't see him if you don't want to." "I can't well get out of it. It seems he collects the payments on our piano."

Ask your Carrier for the Button when paying your bill.

Color of Button Changed Quarterly

San Francisco Newspaper Carriers' Protective Union No. 12831, A. F. of L.

PATRONIZE

ONLY THOSE

NICKELODEONS

AND

Moving Picture Shows

Displaying this Label in the Ticket Office



It Means to Us What Your Label Means to You



Moving Picture Operators' Union

Most Business Men

LIKE GOOD OFFICE STATIONERY

Regal Typewriter Paper

(124 KINDS)

REPRESENT THE MAXIMUM OF QUALITY WITH THE MINIMUM OF COST

All Office Supply People

UNION MEN!

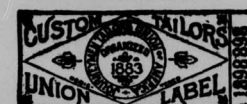
Make a resolution that you will during the year 1911, wear ONLY CLOTHES MADE-TO-ORDER BY A STRICT UNION FIRM.

Kelleher & Browne have always been your friends in the past and will continue to be so in the future.

We make all our garments in our own shops on the premises, and employ ONLY the most experienced Union Tailors.

SUITS-TO-ORDER

\$30 AND UP



KELLEHER & BROWNE

THE IRISH TAILORS

716 MARKET STREET

Men and Measures

President Taft and his cabinet decided on December 16th that all Government clerks employed in Washington shall work half an hour longer each day. The decision is in line with the policy of the administration for greater efficiency and economy in Government departments. The time for reporting each morning was fixed at 8:30 o'clock instead of 9. Up to a few years ago the Government clerks in Washington worked from 9 o'clock until 4, with half an hour for lunch, making an actual working day of only six and a half hours. Then the hours were extended to 4:30, so as to give a seven-hour day. Now the clerks will have to work seven and a half hours each day. And yet skilled mechanics are looked upon with horror when they want to quit at the expiration of eight hours.

Disgusted with the absence of tips, 3000 sleeping car porters employed on various trains throughout the west petitioned the Pullman Company for a raise in wages. Instead of the 83½ cents per day rate they are now paid, the porters want a flat salary of \$45 to \$50 a month. The high cost of living, the porters say, makes their demand necessary. Increased prices affect them "going and coming," explained one of the backers of the petition. It reaches them through the pocket books of Pullman passengers on whose patronage they have depended, and it affects them in the support of their families. There has long been a feeling of revolt on the part of the traveling public against this species of dark-alley robbery. The millionaire company should pay its own bills legitimately.

The first postal savings bank in California is to be established in Oroville about January 1, 1911, or shortly after that date. Chief Post-office Inspector Harry B. Hall and Inspector James O'Connell have been summoned to Washington, D. C., and left early in the week for the Nation's capital, presumably to confer with Postmaster-General Hitchcock concerning the establishment of that bank. William L. Leonard, postmaster at Oroville, has also gone to Washington in response to a call from the Postmaster-General.

A five-year contract between the "Spokesman-Review" and the International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union has been signed, and hereafter all men employed in this department will be members of the union. This also includes the men working on the "Chronicle." Charles N. Sumner, vice-president of the international union, has been in Spokane about a week, and it was through him that the agreement was signed. The contract calls for \$4 a day for all journeymen. The entire plants of the "Spokesman-Review" are now run on a union basis, with union men, something that the various unions have tried to accomplish for years past.

Mr. Williamson, the organizing secretary of the central unemployed body of London, has just concluded a visit to Australia, and, at a meeting of the British Immigration League held recently, he said that he would go home to England with a high opinion of the possibility of "this last vacant spot in the world suitable for a white man." There were, he pointed out, large numbers of Britons at home anxious to obtain work, and large numbers of employers in Australia anxious to obtain workers. All that was necessary was, he said, to provide some means of bringing the two together.

The Molders' Life Insurance Association has been incorporated in Ohio, the membership of which is to be confined to the members of the International Molders' Union of North America. The rates are based on the Fraternal Congress table, with a loading which the promoters consider sufficient to care for the expenses.

THE BEGINNINGS OF TRADE UNIONISM.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

From 1824 to 1842 the unions had been swayed by many kinds of political and economic ideals. They had passed through a period of hysteria, which left them comparatively weak and non-effective. But at the end of this period they had settled down to the realities. They had been disillusioned as to the matter of social revolution. They began a campaign of education among the rank and file of their membership.

Strikes were less frequent and the more sensational prosecution of the leaders of labor was almost abandoned. The leaders, themselves, were better educated in the principles of trade-unionism. A propagandist movement was inaugurated and there were many paid organizers, especially among the miners in Great Britain and Ireland. The leading feature of the trade-union movement during this period was a strong resistance to legal oppression. The earlier trade unions consisted of completely separated or loosely combined local clubs, each exercising a large measure of individual freedom, and controlling its own funds and acting on its own initiative and in its own behalf. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers, one of the strongest unions in Great Britain, made an advance beyond this primitive form of organization. It was not only built upon national lines, but authority was vested in the central governing body which alone had the power to call strikes. Its financial system was also thoroughly worked out through a series of benefit funds, providing for protection against old age, death, sickness and accidents. It was not long before the other great trade unions were organized upon the same basis, until today there exists in the trade unions in England, a powerful social and benevolent spirit.

An historic incident in the development of trade unionism is what is known as the Taff-Vale decision. In August, 1900, the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants engaged in a strike against the Taff-Vale Railway Company. This strike did not differ from many other strikes, but the general manager of the Taff-Vale Company determined to fight it out in the courts. The trade union was charged with persuading and intimidating workmen to break their contracts with the railway, and aiding and abetting acts of violence which together injured the railway company. The amount of damages asked were \$111,550. The corporation won its suit, but the Court of Appeals unanimously reversed the decision of Justice Farwell. The company then appealed to the House of Lords, and the latter held that the members of the association, individually and collectively, were liable. The decision created consternation in labor circles, where it had been commonly held that trade unions could not be sued. It was this decision of the House of Lords which led the British trade unionists into independent political action in the Parliamentary elections of 1906.

SUCCESS.

"He has achieved success who has lived well, laughed often and loved much; who has gained the respect of intelligent men and the love of little children; who has filled his niche and accomplished his task; who has left the world better than he found it, whether by an improved poppy, a perfect poem, or a rescued soul; who has never lacked appreciation of earth's beauty or failed to express it; who has always looked for the best in others and given the best he had; whose life was an inspiration; whose memory a benediction."—Stanley.

Dick: "I know a girl who accepts rings from men she doesn't know." Clara: "I don't believe it. How could she?" Dick: "Why, she has to, you know; she's a telephone girl."

ALICE LLOYD COMING TO ORPHEUM.

Next week should prove a memorable one in the annals of the Orpheum, for the program announced reaches the highest standard of vaudeville. Alice Lloyd, the incomparable English comedienne, will return. Harlan E. Knight and a capable little company will appear in a comedieta called "The Chalk Line." The Four Famous Vanis, the most marvelous of tight-wire walkers, jumpers and cyclists, and Lew Sully, the celebrated minstrel, will be prominent contributors. Next week will positively be the last of the Road Show, which includes among its successful features, The Rigoletto Brothers, La Pia, Melville and Higgins, and Howard, the clever Scottish ventriloquist.

In a certain police court an exuberant footballer of the town was brought up on a charge of riotous conduct. The magistrate inquired what position the defendant held. "He's a professional football player, your worship," said counsel. "He plays outside right for his team." "Yes—ah! He does, does he?" said the magistrate. "Well, then, we must change his position. He'll be left inside for the next month!"

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DIVIDEND NOTICES OF THE ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO.

SAVINGS UNION BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO (member of Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco), northwest corner California and Montgomery Streets. After January 3, 1911, Market Street at Grant Avenue and O'Farrell Street. For the half year ending December 31, 1910, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Tuesday, January 3, 1911. A dividend not drawn will be added to the deposit account, become a part thereof and earn dividend from January 1, 1911. Money deposited on or before January 10, 1911, will earn interest from January 1st.

R. M. WELCH, Cashier.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY (The German Bank), member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco, 526 California street; Mission Branch, 2572 Mission street, near 22d; Richmond District Branch, 432 Clement street, between 5th and 6th avenues. For the half year ending December 31, 1910, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Tuesday, January 3, 1911. Dividends not called for are added to the deposit account and earn dividends from January 1, 1911.

GEORGE TOURNY, Manager.

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO, 706 Market street opposite Third. For the half year ending December 31, 1910, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Tuesday, January 3, 1911. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1911.

GEORGE A. STORY, Cashier.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK (member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco), 316 Montgomery street. For the half year ending December 31, 1910, dividends upon all deposits at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, free of taxes, will be payable on and after January 3, 1911.

FRED W. RAY, Secretary.

THE MISSION SAVINGS BANK, Valencia and 16th streets; Branch, 2631 Mission street, near 22d street. For the half year ending December 31, 1910, interest on all deposits at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, free of taxes, will be payable on and after January 3, 1911. Interest not drawn will be added to the principal and earn interest from January 1, 1911.

JAMES ROLPH, Jr., President.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK, 783 Market street. For the half year ending December 31, 1910, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after January 3, 1911. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1911.

H. C. KLEVESAHL, Cashier.

BANK OF ITALY (member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco), Market Street Branch, junction Market, Turk and Mason streets; West Branch, 1221 Polk street, corner Fern avenue. For the half year ending December 31, 1910, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after January 3, 1911. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal, from January 1, 1911. Money deposited on or before January 10, will earn interest from January 1st.

L. SCATENA, President.

A. PEDRINI, Cashier.

AN EDUCATIONAL MEDIUM.

The "Twentieth Century Magazine" this month is, as always, full of important and valuable contributions to the history of our time. Among the interesting articles are "The Father of Conservation," by George Wharton James; "The Socialist Administration of Milwaukee," by Harvey Dee Brown; "Commission Government in Haverhill," by City Solicitor Nichols (a tale of two cities); "New Lines of Progress in New Zealand," by Hon. J. T. Paul, member of the Legislative Council; "A Study of Jean Jaures," by Carl S. Vrooman; an important new light on the Bubonic Plague Scare in California, and an able commentary on the new political era by Hon. Miles Poindexter; and many others.

An apartment-house dweller claims that the janitor of the building in which he lives is the meanest janitor on earth. "He never gives us enough steam during the day," said the complainant, "and at night the conditions are simply awful. Why, I frequently wake up and hear my wife's teeth chattering on the bureau."

Next Sunday night, January 1st, the Rev. Trigunatita, Hindu Swami, will speak at Germania Hall, Fifteenth and Mission streets, on "Why Every Man or Woman is a Born Socialist."

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GROWING HUMANS IS NEW INDUSTRY.

David Starr Jordan's famous address on "The Human Harvest," which depicts the toll exacted of civilization by war, has found its counterpart in a novel article entitled "California's New Industry—Growing Humans," to be found in the latest bulletin of the State Board of Health. While courts and insurance companies have fixed a monetary value on life lost, the article declares that life has a potential value, and carries a new message—the conservation of human life.

As eighty-four babies are born every day in California, approximately one family in every sixteen is annually concerned directly with the new industry of growing humans, for humans grow readily in this State and develop into sturdy American stock. And the protection and conservation of the home is the strategic point in the great conservation movements which are irresistibly sweeping the country.

Complications attended the Sacramento newspaper business on the thirteenth of the month. The presses of the "Bee" and the "Union" broke down on that day. The "Bee" was first to observe the 13th. Its press refused to do business, and the forms were made over for the "Union's" new press. Half-way through the run the machinery failed to respond, strange to relate, when the thirteen thousandth copy of the edition was reached. The "Star" was able to render assistance to the disabled publications.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it at home:

American Bakery, 671 Broadway.
American Tobacco Company.
Bekin Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Ferry Stables, 67 Clay and 925 Front.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.
McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Standard Box Factory.
United Cigar Stores.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Albert R. Sparrowe died in Santa Cruz, California, on December 26th. He was born in London, England, seventy-seven years ago. Mr. Sparrowe joined Eureka Typographical Union in 1857. For years he was employed on the "Chronicle," and was foreman of the "ad" alley for a long time. Few men were better known to the old-timers, and while he spent the evening of life away from the scenes of his earlier activity, yet he kept in close touch with typographical affairs. It is only a few weeks since Mr. and Mrs. Sparrowe celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. The interment took place last Wednesday afternoon in Cypress Lawn Cemetery. Mrs. Sparrowe has our sympathy in her great loss.

The funeral of Albert E. Payne last Saturday afternoon was conducted by the Rev. W. E. Dugan, pastor of Stewart Memorial Presbyterian Church, now and for several years past a member in good standing of No. 21. He spoke consoling words to the bereaved widow and daughters, and conducted the closing services at the grave in Mount Olivet Cemetery. We referred last week to the very sudden death of Mr. Payne after leaving his machine on the "Chronicle" on Thursday morning of last week. His tragic departure from this life has resulted in many expressions of sympathy for those of the household left behind.

The death of Daniel Fairfield last Monday bereaved several who are well known in typographical circles. He was the father of Mrs. J. A. Rae, years ago a popular member of No. 21 on the staff of the "Call," from which office she married Mr. Rae. Another daughter of Mr. Fairfield is Mrs. Sarah Brunner, who also was on the active roll at one time, and married R. B. Brunner (deceased) who held cases on the "Post." A third daughter is Miss Alice Fairfield, also at one time a member of the union. Mr. Fairfield was a native of Nova Scotia, and lived to the good age of eighty-six years.

Perhaps for the first time in the history of No. 21, there was no meeting held on the last Sunday in the month. A failure to secure a quorum was the cause. The beautiful Christmas Day was too much for even those hardened attendants who rarely fail to gather in an attendance check.

James H. Barry gave his annual "Good Cheer Dinner" to his associates and friends of the "Star" in the Poodle Dog restaurant on Thursday evening of last week. Over one hundred guests sat down to the spread, and after satisfying the inner being, there came the feast of reason and the flow of soul appropriate to such an occasion. It would take more space than is here available to adequately describe the event. Judge James G. Maguire was the toastmaster. The speakers were in their best form, and interspersed were a number of excellent musical selections. While it is best not to particularize unless all are given credit, yet it is fair in a printers' column to say that a quartet consisting of George S. Barry, J. Varcoe Tonkin, George W. Smith and Frank L. Seward sang sweetly of shop affairs. Judge Maguire amusingly referred to "grafters" in his opening speech, and said that he was about to read a letter from a "good grafter." Then he quoted a flattering testimonial from Luther Burbank to the host of the evening. May James H. Barry preside over these annual gatherings for many a year to come.

James H. Balthis is around again after a month's sickness that necessitated a sojourn in local hospitals. The "judge" lost weight, but he expresses no regret in that connection.

Next Monday, January 2d, is a legal holiday, and the rate of price and one-half prevails for jobbers.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—95 Steuart.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 4—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mon., 343 Van Ness Ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 2d Wednesdays, 224 Guerrero.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqs., 51 Steuart.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Bindery Women, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Boiler Makers, No. 410—J. Toohey; 618 Precita Ave.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 24th and Howard.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers, No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 31—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters, No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters, No. 304—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cement Workers, No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs, No. 265, I. B. of T.—S. T. Dixon, business agent, 395 Franklin.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Composition Roofers, No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 807 Folsom; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Cooks, No. 44—Headquarters, 338 Kearny; meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 395 Franklin.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Elevator Constructors, No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Furniture Handlers, No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers, No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet Thursdays, 343 Van Ness Ave., office 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secretary, 1173 Market.

Hoisting Engineers, No. 59—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers, No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—W. B. Atkinson, Rec. Sec., 1606 Castro.

Machinists, No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mailers—Meet 4th Mon., at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters, No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers, No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Meal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission; headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen, No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen, No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights, No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162, International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays, at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers, No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th St., St. Helen's Hall. M. Boehm, Sec., 443 Franklin.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. V. L. Kline, Secretary, 204 Valencia.

Painters, No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers, No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Friday, Kendrick's Hall, 450 Valencia.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Riggers' Protective Union—Meet 1st Mondays, 10 Howard.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 104—Meet 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Sign and Pictorial Painters, No. 510—Meet Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Stable Employees—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers, No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, No. 29—Meet second Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; J. P. Sherbesman, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th Ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Teamsters, No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Miss M. Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.

Typographical, No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 237, Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, sec.-treas.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 61 Turk.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

For Women in Union and Home

Increasing the length of the school term from seven to nine months a year and raising the salaries of the teachers nearly 60 per cent are among the results of the work of County Superintendent of Schools Lillie L. Laugenour, who retires at the end of the year with the approbation of the patrons and the gratitude of the pupils and teachers of the schools of Colusa County, California, after twelve years' service in office.

Servant girls must have a State or city license. That's the only way the servant problem will be solved in the opinion of a club of prominent women of New Rochelle, N. Y., which has just been formed for the purpose of bringing this about. Mrs. Ambrey Beattie, head of the organization said: "The scheme provides for a bureau which shall inspect the references of servants who are applicants for employment. Registry cards bearing the photographs and 'pedigrees' of the person, it is suggested, should show before reference of the last employer; the reason for the servant leaving or being discharged and the wages paid." How nice!

Miss Mary C. Wells, secretary of the Consumers' League of Connecticut, states that this organization will present to the incoming Legislature a bill calculated to protect the physical and moral welfare of children and women employed in industrial and mercantile pursuits. She says that in this State there are between 11,000 and 12,000 children of from fourteen to sixteen years of age employed in factories and stores, and that the largest number of them are to be found in New Haven, Bridgeport and Waterbury.

Because women taxpayers were denied the right to vote at the special village election on the question, proceedings instituted by the Village of Seneca Falls to issue \$240,000 in bonds for waterworks improvements were on December 7th declared invalid by the New York Court of Appeals.

Mrs. Frances A. Williamson, who has written articles of exceptional merit for the labor press, is president of the Woman's Union Label League of Oakland.

Theodore Roosevelt spoke the other day at the Dutchess County (N. Y.) Fair. He said he was a great believer in county fairs, because of their educational value, and the help they are to the farmers. "Especially do I think that the farmers' wives should be assisted and helped in every way possible," he added. "I want to see farm life so arranged that there shall not be a better outlook for the farmer than for the farmers' wife. While he is equipping his place with machinery for outside work, he shouldn't forget the new devices for inside work (applause). Don't forget the modern machinery that makes woman's life easier on the farm. We hear much about women's rights. Decent men should be thinking about women's rights all the time."

MUSICIANS MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held last Tuesday, December 27th, President C. H. Cassasa presiding. E. W. Firestone, drums, was admitted to membership upon the favorable report of the examination committee. Reinstated to membership in good standing: E. Bayliss, C. H. Wunderlich. Transfers were deposited by Mrs. Mary De Doeing, pianist, Local 153; W. Jones, violinist, Local No. 184; Thos. Conger, drums, Local No. 264.

The next regular meeting of the Branch will be held at the headquarters, 1055 Broadway, Oakland, on Thursday, January 5, 1911. Nomination of officers for the coming year will be in order, as well as other important business, and members are requested to attend.

Contractors are requested to read Section 18, Article 4, on page 17 of the Constitution and By-Laws, and to govern themselves in accordance with the said section. There have been many complaints to the board by members to the effect that some contractors, through negligence, violate this rule, and the sergeant-at-arms has been instructed to look into the matter.

A Christmas card has been received at the office from J. A. Tillmany, Brussels, with best wishes to all his friends of Local No. 6.

The members of the orchestra with the Be-vani Grand Opera Company have returned. The company closed its engagement at Stockton last Monday night. It was expected to tour the north under new management, but for some un-

known reason the proposition was called off at the last minute.

C. A. Salter has returned from a trip to Springfield, Mo., having been called there by the illness of his father, who died the day after his arrival. He reports quite a difference in the climate between here and the east.

Don't forget the last day to pay dues and assessments is Saturday, December 31st, otherwise you will be delinquent.

We are sorry to note the death of the youngest son of W. I. Schafer, which occurred last week. The little fellow was taken with spasms in the evening, which continued all night. He was just two years old, and a very bright little fellow.

Miss G. Paity, who for some time past has been the pianist at the Poodle Dog Cafe, was recently married to V. Wilson Giddings, a prominent business man of Dinuba, Cal., and will leave for that place in a few days, where they will make their future home.

THE LATEST LOS ANGELES EXPLOSION.

When the news came to this city that early on Christmas morning an explosion had wrecked part of the Llewellyn Iron Works in the city of Los Angeles, there was no surprise when the owners of the plant blamed unionists and stated that dynamite had been used. As if to take away the sting of the accusation, it was said that none of the home (Los Angeles) men were responsible, but that "outsiders" were the criminals.

This was all settled, evidently, as soon as the explosion took place. How it could be known immediately following the disaster that an ex-

CHARLES H. J. TRUMAN

FUNERAL DIRECTOR

1919 MISSION STREET

Between 15th and 16th Streets
SAN FRANCISCO

PHONES { MARKET 109
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plosive had been used, or that "outsiders" had committed a foul deed, is not apparent to the fair-minded observer.

President Fred C. Wheeler of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council made this clear statement:

"The fact that the Llewellyn Iron Works is in industrial warfare with organized labor is all that our enemies need to endeavor to lay this outrage at our door. Every true friend of the cause of labor knows that violence injures our cause more than those against whom it may be directed. We cannot win our way without the backing of public opinion, and nothing alienates it more quickly than such deeds as this.

"To those who would seek to fasten upon us any responsibility for such a crime, we of the Los Angeles Labor Council are able to make answer by defying any one to point out any time in our twenty-six years of existence when we have ever advocated other than peaceful measures for the accomplishment of our just ends.

"We are invariably charged with responsibility for crimes of this character by some of our opponents, and unfortunately are thus made to bear the odium for them in the minds of many un-informed people."

The "Labor Clarion" is loath to believe that there are men affiliated with the labor movement who are guilty of such crimes as are freely laid at their doors by the Los Angeles "Times" and those seeped with its principles and prejudices. There is no evidence at hand as yet that will even give ground for such a belief. It is possible that the grand jury in the southern city has some knowledge of the cause of the terrible catastrophe that wrecked the "Times" building and killed so many men, but the long-drawn-out investigation, coming on top of the first claim that it was only a question of a very short time until the responsible parties would be jailed, has resulted in grave doubts. Manufactured evidence is not wanted. It is to be hoped that the exact truth will become known.

Experts have stated that they believe gas was the cause of the "Times" explosion, and the minor affairs, though just as important in their way, are as likely as not to be the work of some of those depraved individuals who haunt our large cities under the names of "detectives" and other semi-official characterizations. These vultures are looking for jobs. They don't care how they get them. History has shown that a few sticks of dynamite won't stand in their way. They will stop at nothing to gain their unholy ends.

"Whereas, it has long been known and declared that the poor have no right to the property of the rich. I want it known and declared that the rich have no right to the property of the poor."—John Ruskin.

"There is no penalty to virtue; there is no penalty to wisdom."—Emerson.

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"

825 MARKET STREET, Opp. Stockton

San Francisco's Union Shoe Store

To Our **Union Friends**

We wish each and everyone of you a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

We take this occasion to thank you for the loyal support and patronage that you have bestowed upon us in the past.

WE ARE A UNION STORE—WILL ALWAYS BE A UNION STORE—AND WE ARE PROUD TO SAY SO.

AGAIN WE THANK YOU for your appreciation of our attitude towards the cause we both believe in—UNIONISM—a just cause that is sure of victory—and let our motto always be, an "HONEST DAY'S PAY" for an "HONEST DAY'S WORK" and "A Square Deal to all."

LET US WORK AS A UNIT—(for the cause we know is right)—AS FOR US—our personal endeavors shall be to sell at all times, the best of Union Stamped Shoes, (and they're surely the best made) at prices that will make it a profitable pleasure for you to trade here.

We cordially invite you to call and inspect our store (whose seating accommodations for 750 persons, makes it the largest exclusive retail shoe store in the United States) at any and all times.

REMEMBER THIS—UNION CLERKS WILL WAIT UPON YOU

